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WASHINGTON

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Do you want reliable news? Do you want a fearless race advocate? Do you want colored trade? Read and advertise in THE BEE!

VOL XVIII. WASHINGTON, D.C., SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1899. No 5

DR. JOHN R. FRANCIS,—The only colored physician in this city, among one hundred some of whom have practiced 20 years longer than he, who has a Sanitarium of his own. He is the most successful physician in the United States.

Prof. Wetherless.

Politicians ought to tell the truth.

Put a small man in a big position and he will forget himself.

Why is justice in Washington like the weather?

Because it is changeable. The justice that is meted out to the white man not given to the negro.

There is but lit le hope for the negro in the South.

The BEE editor is not looking for an office and neither does he want one.

Unhappy is the man who hangs on official favors.

Abolish the office of justice of the peace.

It is better that they are abolished

All offices in the District of Columbia should be filled by election.

The negro vote will divide in 1900.

Our new leadership is made out of that which cannot be seen.

In union there is strenght.

E. M. Hewlett is the most manly negro attorney before the District bar.

He is not the man to cater for favors.

If there was more manhood in negro attorneys they would succeed better.

Be truthful, it will pay always.

There is too much treachery among certain negroes to succeed.

This world was not made for the white man alone.

It is not well to tell all you know.

Be careful of what you say and to whom you say it.

Don't be too hasty in coming to a conclusion.

The Maryland politicians have not been cared for as yet.

Will the negro vote ever become a factor in American body politic?

Be what you say you ar nothing more.

Deception is sooner or later detected.

An honest man is a truthful man.

You should do nothing that is distasteful to good society.

It is not the person who grins in your face, that should be regarded as your friend.

Don't place too much confidence in the person who pretends friendship.

Be honest with your fellow man.

The best policy is when you can not do a thing say so.

It will never effect you to be truthful.

on't be alarmed at le noise.

The try daily has been struggling hard since its publication.

It came out one day and has been trying hard ever since to make its appearance daily.

Can any one tell the difference between the old school and new school of politicians?

Well out of the great number of fficers appointed in the army not one negro was appointed.

What has become of the repeal the civil service law?

Don't forget how the negroes fought on San Juan Hill.

General Miles thinks well of the negro soldiers.

And yet not a negro officer has been appointed in the regular army

The man who speaks the truth is the man to trust.

Don't be too impetuous in your deliberation.

The man who thinks he knows it all is generally affected with the big head.

There was tyranny in the schools on the part of certain school officers.

There are some school officials too much on the old woman order.

The day will soon come when all will be placed on a level.

It is not the wise man who makes a fool of himself.

Our head swells some times beond theuas

DEADLY BACTERIA.

HOW FLIES AND MOSQUITOES DISTRIBUTE GERMS.

Scientists Daily Making New Discoveries—Majority of Our Soldiers Lost in Spanish American War Died From Typhoid Fever Carried by Flies.

The relations of insects and bacteria to man are of the highest importance and are only just beginning to be appreciated in a vague manner by the public.

The extent to which diseases are conveyed by insects is appalling. Scientists are daily making new discoveries of this character. As a very pertinent illustration of what takes place it may be pointed out that the majority of our soldiers lost in the late war died from typhoid fever carried by flies.

Texas fever is conveyed by the Southern cattle tick. Professor Koch found that the Tsetse fly, which causes an enormous loss of cattle in Africa, kills not simply by its bite but also by introducing harmful micro-organisms into the blood of its victim.

The germs of malaria are inserted into the blood of man by mosquitoes. The insect finds the germs on the de-

NOSE OF COMMON HOUSE FLY CARRYING DISEASE GERMS.

caying animal and vegetable matter on which it feeds. The mosquito also conveys the horrible filaria diseases of the East, which include elephantiasis. Leprosy is communicated by mosquitoes and other biting insects.

The "pink eye" of the Southern United States is attributed to the horse tick. In the Fiji Islands Europeans have to wear a veil to protect themselves against a serious native eye disease, which is spread by the gnats.

Flees played an important part in causing the recent terrible outbreak of bubonic plague in Asia. The horse fly and a common variety of biting fly (stomoxys calcitrans) infect cattle and even men with the germs of anthrax.

Even without the intervention of flies and other insects man is always loaded with a swarm of microbes. A well known bacteriologist recently set about classifying the various orders of bacteria which are found on the human skin. He gave up the task after he had counted two hundred kinds.

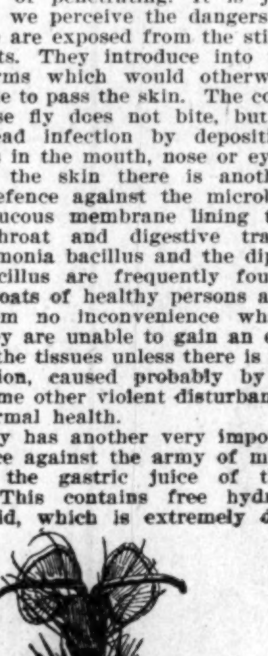
Every one of these different kinds was found to the number of rarely less than five million. Thus it seems that every man carries about with him microbes considerably exceeding the entire population of the world.

Fortunately we are not utterly at the mercy of these microbes. Very often it is only the sick whom they can hurt. Nature, who never creates a pest without supplying some means of combating it, has furnished the human body with several lines of defence against the microbial hordes.

The first line of defence is the skin, which most of the mico-organisms are incapable of penetrating. It is just here that we perceive the dangers to which we are exposed from the stinging insects. They introduce into the blood germs which would otherwise not be able to pass the skin. The common house fly does not bite, but it may spread infection by depositing the germs in the mouth, nose or eyes.

Besides the skin there is another line of defence against the microbes in the mucous membrane lining the mouth, throat and digestive tract. The pneumonia bacillus and the diphtheria bacillus are frequently found in the throats of healthy persons and cause them no inconvenience whatever. They are unable to gain an entrance to the tissues unless there is an inflammation, caused probably by a cold or some other violent disturbance of the normal health.

The body has another very important defence against the army of microbes in the gastric juice of the stomach. This contains free hydrochloric acid, which is extremely de-



MICROBE-LADEN FOOT OF HOUSE FLY.

structive to germs. The cholera germ in particular is unable to flourish in this acid, and therefore a stomach in a thoroughly sound condition is a sure protection against cholera.

The blood also possesses certain properties of defence against microbes the nature of which scientists are only just beginning to find out. Microbes will flourish in the blood of certain animals. Diphteria, for instance, does not infect rats or mice. There are in the blood of these animals certain floating substances which have destructive properties so far as the bacteria of diphtheria are concerned. When the bacteria attack any point of the organism these substances receive an automatic signal and float to that point. There they help to destroy the invaders.

Acting in co-operation with these substances are those corpuscles of the blood which are called "phagocytes." They not only attack the microbes, but eat them.

The human blood possesses phagocytes, and it is by their action that we acquire immunity against smallpox and other diseases after one attack. When the smallpox germ first attacks the body the phagocytes hasten to defend it. If the body lives the phagocytes in the blood have become so vigorous that they will be able to repel any future attack of the smallpox germ with ease.

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for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing you will then get a Sewing Machine that is noted the world over for its durability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and is

Light Running

There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the

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It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, alike on both sides of needle (*patented*), no other has it; New Stand (*patented*), driving wheel hinged on adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to the minimum.

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No better remedy can be found for every form of cough, colds, bronchitis and general debility, or for consumption in any of its stages, than Dr. Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Phosphates of Lime, Soda and Iron. It is the fruit of long experience and experiment, and in its present form can be recommended as the best preparation known to restore vitality and vigor to flesh, nerve, blood and brain. It is manufactured only by DR. ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, who will send an illustrated circular free on application.

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All work ready when promised.

We have purchased an entire outfit of New Type with the most approved modern styles, enabling us to execute our work with satisfaction to all.

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CHINATOWN "WHITE DEVIL"

Lieut. Wm. Price of the San Francisco Police Force Honored With That Name.

DESCRIBES HIS WORK.

Never Fights Highbinders Twice in the Same Way—Secret Signals Travel Ahead of Officers and Birds Flit.

The Only Safe Way to Capture a Hatchetman is to Make a Rush—Danger Always From Secret Trap Doors Operated By Cords or Springs—Treacherous Roof Fighting.

Lieut. William Price of the San Francisco police force has been fighting the "hatchetmen" of Chinatown in that city for ten years. He has thus described his work and that of his enemies:

The only way to fight a pack of demons is to be a demon yourself, I guess. Ten years ago the highbinders called me their "white devil." If there is anything in a name, all right. I would rather have them believe I am a devil than an angel.

How do I fight highbinders? Never twice in the same way. If you set a trap for a hatchetman and he gets caught in it you will never bag another one that way. If there were 1,500 highbinders in the quarter everyone would know it in less than five minutes. When I walk down Kearney street and up toward Chinatown these men have signalmen who carry the news on ahead of me, just as if someone had my picture on a banner going on in advance. And these signals travel like a flash. A certain wave of the hand goes from block to block and these hands are well paid, too.

But if they should fail in their duty and some highbinder should be caught redhanded all the punk sticks in Chinatown could not save the erring signalman. A price would be placed on his head before an hour.

Besides this system there are secret wires and alarms leading to attics and underground dens where the highbinders hold their meetings. I remember a big raid we made one midnight in Ross Alley. We had located twenty hatchetmen in a deep cellar, but the next thing was to get them handcuffed. I knew we had the right men and that signals were being used. "Little Pete" had just been murdered and over his grave vengeance had been sworn. Our only hope was to reach the signals or wires. A block distant from the den was a Chinese butcher, on the street corner, and his stall was open so he could look in three directions. He had a suspicious look whenever I came about and always began to cut up meat. We watched him. He always went to the same block and began cutting. Two minutes before the raid I jumped around the street corner and into his stall. He moved toward the block, but I clicked a gun in his face. It was not a block at all,—simply a board rounded to look like one, and the slightest weight upon it would press a button below and ring the highbinders' bell a block away. I clipped the wire carefully, handcuffed my man to an iron railing outside and soon had a wagon load of men from Ross alley on the way to the central police station. They were murderous looking fellows, but we covered them all with guns as soon as the door was opened.

The only safe way of getting a highbinder is to make a rush. He always has six or eight doors at his disposal, besides secret hiding places, blind doors and windows. I have known some of them to leap into a "dumb waiter" or secret elevator and shoot up to the attic and jump through a hole in the roof. All this in a few seconds. Right here is the danger in hunting the highbinder. A policeman is liable to step upon a concealed trap door in the hallway or the rooms of the building and fall into some dark, foul basement twenty feet below. We have to look out for this when we do the "rush act." Not many weeks ago Tom Naylor was pursuing a desperate fellow through an old lodging house on Stockton street, and was just about to grab him by the "pigtail" when the highbinder ran up a "trick ladder" to a hole in the roof. Tom followed him and when near the top of the criminal pulled out a nail, jerked a wire and Naylor fell twenty feet to the floor, while his man ran out over the roof. Naylor then had to give it up.

The roof fighting is the most treacherous of all in raiding highbinders. A man is a good target in such a place, and it is impossible to tell where the shot was fired. But that isn't all. On all these roofs there are trap doors. An officer is liable to step on one at any minute, while the hatchetmen know them all at a glance. It is a bad thing to fall through these doors. You don't know where or how far you are going to journey, nor just what kind of company you're going to find at the bottom. The doors are operated by cords or springs.

I have surprised many a gang by sliding down a rope right into their midst. Anything sudden is always best. Sometimes a shot fired above their heads the moment you enter the room will have the desired effect. You must show them right from the start that you mean business. Sometimes a squad can surprise the guards and lookouts by jumping out of carriages before the door or from the opposite side of a crowded street car.

When a highbinders' society meets to set prices upon men's heads and determine which among them shall do the deed the utmost caution is observed. If their wires are clipped they are still safe. At least three guards stand near the entrance, two of them on the opposite side of the street. At the approach of an officer the men inside scatter or begin playing dominoes. The bylaws and the bowl with the "black button" are put in a chute and sent above or below, where some man is always in readiness to receive them. When all is quiet again they gather around the bowl, all blindfolded but the president and secreary. The dish is filled with white buttons. If a man is to be killed one black button is placed in the bowl and the members begin to "draw." Doomed but resolute, is the man who gets "the black." He must do the job and money is ready for his defense if he is caught.

THE MAREORAMA.

One of the Attractions at the Paris Exposition—A Land Steamer.

One of the attractions of the Paris exposition of 1900 will be Hugo d'Alesi's "Mareorama," the principal feature of which will consist of a large ocean steamer, the passengers upon which will have an opportunity of making a voyage from Marseilles to Constantinople; that is to say, an imaginary voyage, since the vessel will not move forward at all, the illusion of sailing being introduced by an arrangement that has already been employed upon the spectacular stage.

The vessel will be mounted upon a spherical pivot, and the only motions that it will have will be those of pitching and rolling, which will be given it through the maneuvering of four pistons.

It will be surrounded with genuine boiling and foaming water; and in the ventilators will be placed seawreck and algae, traversed by a current of air that will become impregnated with marine odors.

The spectators, or passengers rather, will walk about at their pleasure or sit at ease in chairs upon the deck, which will reproduce that of a genuine steamer with the minuest accuracy, with all the details of masts, rigging, smoking and vibrating funnel, and a crew executing various maneuvers at the command of an experienced captain.

At the same time, to the starboard and port of the vessel will unroll canvases 50 feet in height, painted with all the perfection that might be expected from the brush of M d'Alesi, and representing the port of Marseilles flying to the rear, Frioul, Chateau d'If and fishermen's boats, and then the high seas and the Algerian and Tunisian coasts toward which the vessel will be apparently steering.

Over half a mile of canvas will unfold all the sites and episodes of this picturesque voyage. Every one is acquainted with the phenomeon; the displacement of an object which occupies the entire field of vision gives the stationary spectator the impression that he himself is moving.

It is the intention to change the canvases after the exposition is over, and then, perhaps, make a trip to the north pole.—(Revue International des Expositions de 1900.

Expense of Parliaments.

A paragraph going the rounds of European papers is intended to show that popular government through a representative legislature is generally more expensive than monarchical government. According to this view the most expensive parliament in Europe is that of France. The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate cost nearly $1,500,000 each year. Russia, which has no parliament in the American and English sense, saves this item of expense, a saving which must seem to most persons insignificant when compared with the advantages derived.

One reason why the French Assembly is so expensive is its extensive membership. There are 300 Senators and 584 Deputies, a total in excess of 800. The salary paid each is 9,000 francs, or $1,800 a year—$200 less than was paid New York Assemblyman before consolidation. French legislators also have free passes on the railroads. Italian legislators receive no salary, but have free transportation on railroad. The cost of the Italian Parliament was 2,100,000 lires last year, or about $420,000. The Holland legislature is in two branches, the First and Second Chambers of the State-General. The former comprises 50 members who receive 10 guilders a day during the session, and the second 100 members, who receive 2,000 guilders a year and their mileage. A Dutch guilder is approximately two-fifths of a dollar, and the total expenditure of the Dutch Parliament is $300,000 a year in the equivalent of American money. As might be expected, Spain has an elaborate parliamentary system, whereby not alone do the elected representatives of the people (for of such of the people as vote) have places in the Cortes, but also those who, without being elected, receive a cumulative vote in several districts sufficient to have elected them in one. Spain expended last year 1,640,000 pesetas for its Cortes, equivalent to about $350,000. Portugal expended for parliamentary services about $100,000, and Austria, with two Chambers, one in Vienna and the other in Budapest, about 4,000,000 florins, of which 2,300,000 was for the Austrian Reichsrath, and 1,700,000 for the Hungarian Parliament. The members of the lower Australian house, ostensibly a representative body, receive 10 florins a day for their services and get besides a mileage on Austrian railroads. By the official valuation of the United States Treasury an Austrian florin is worth 20 cents, so that an Austrian lawmaker receives substantially (the question of milage apart) the same pay as the law of the United States fixes as a minimum for laborers on some of its public works.

The members of the Swedish Parliament number 150 in the upper and 250 in the lower branch. The former get no pay; the latter receive 1,200 crowns, or $300 a year, and if the session lasts longer than four months they receive 10 crowns additional for each day of actual service. A Swedish crown is worth about 26 cents, and this means an addition of $2.60 a day for legislative overtime. England spends about $260,000 a year for the British Parliament, the members of which serve without salary. The German Reichstag, one branch of which represents the political divisions of the country, and the other branch the voters, costs about $100,000 a year. Belgium spends $180,000 for this purpose, and Greece 500,000 drachmal for its Chambers of Deputies, the equivalent of $100,000. The United States have 90 Senators and 350 Congressmen approximately with an annual salary account of $2,500,000, exclusive of the expenditures for clerks, secretaries, stationary, mileage and like expenses.

Amount of Powder to Propel Projectile.

The amount of powder required to propel cannon projectiles is about half the weight of the projectile. A projectile four inches in diameter weighs 33 pounds; five inches, 50 pounds; six inches, 100 pounds; eight inches, 250 pounds; ten inches, 500 pounds, twelve inches, 850 pounds; thirteen inches, 1,100 pounds; sixteen inches, 2,378 pounds.

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11:45 a. m. EXCEPT SUNDAY—Parlor Car Washington to Richmond and Richmond to Old Point. Only rail line, via Penn., R. F. & P. and C. & O. Railways.
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Pure Old Berkshire Rye Whiskey a specialty 10 cents per drink; $1.00 quart; 50c pint; 25c half pint. Hot soup served free every day from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. Bush's famous Beer 5c per bottle.
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G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Publishers,
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Caution!—There have recently been issued several cheap reprints of the 1847 edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, an edition long since superannuated. These books are given various names,—"Webster's Unabridged," "The Great Webster's Dictionary," "Webster's Big Dictionary," "Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary," etc., etc.
Many announcements concerning them are very misleading, as the body of each, from A to Z, is 44 years old, and printed from cheap plates made by photographing the old pages.

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I DON'T, BUT WILL HERE AFTER.
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THREE QUEER CASES

Taken From a Detective's Note Book—Story of a Long-Haired Man—Young Woman Wanted to Know Him.

Detective work is a thing of system and organization nowadays, and the good managing detective is not a man of many disguises, but is a shrewd individual, who works from his private office, handles his men without seeing them, and follows their progress by receiving daily reports; you might be around a first-class detective head quarters for a month without seeing the men who are kept in the field covering cases.

"Detectives are sometimes called upon to do the queerest kind of work," said a Chicago sleuth.

"I had a visitor to call on me last summer that I don't mind telling you about. She was timid at first, but I told her to speak out frankly. After she got started she was quite confidential. It seemed that she had been in New York City the week before and there she had met on the street on two separate occasions a man who impressed her greatly. She told me he was the handsomest man she had ever seen, and she felt sure from his distinguished bearing, and the fact that his hair was rather long, that he was either a poet or artist; he had not spoken to her and she knew absolutely nothing about him except that he had been in New York on the day mentioned.

"I asked her why she was so anxious to find him, and she replied that he had made a great impression on her, and she believed that he had been attracted by her appearance. As her description was rather indefinite, and as she wasn't sure of anything execept that he was the handsomest man she had ever seen, I told her it would be rather difficult for me to send an operator to New York to find him. Well, she was badly disappointed, said she was willing to spend money to find him, that she never could forget him, and all that, but I had to decline the case. I told her there were plenty of good men who didn't have long hair."

"One case I remember distinctly. A man came into my office and told me a story about a young woman he had seen on the street car about a week before. 'I saw her several times,' he said, 'and each time on the car going south, she alighted at —— avenue and walked east. I have been thinking about her ever since, she was so beautiful, and now I want to find out who she is and where she is stopping.

"He seemed to be a decent sort of a fellow, and was so much in earnest that I agreed to help him. I had one of my men riding up and down on the car for days at a time, and shadowing —— avenue. Finally we located a young woman who was boarding at a place on the avenue, and answered the description closely. The man paid about $75 for the name and address of the young woman, and said he would find some way of becoming acquainted with her. I don't know how he made out, as he never returned to see me after he was given the address.

"I will give you a queer instance where it did not pay to give the truth in a case I operated personally. A wealthy lady living in Germantown, Philadelphia, who has a large house and a number of servants, sent for me through her attorney, and said that from time to time for several months sums of money and articles of jewelry had been stolen from her and her son, and she had reason to believe that the servants were guilty of the thefts.

"She wanted me personally to investigate the case, so I assumed the position of second coachman, and made myself useful around the house. In a few days I was on friendly terms with the other servants, but I could not learn anything until I turned my attention to the son, a swift young fellow of twenty years. Within a week I saw the young man display some marked money that I had planted in the mother's room. I shadowed the fellow and saw him sell a ring, and when I thought I had a clear case I reported to the lady of the house that her son was the thief. She would not believe a word of it. 'Why, he has missed a lot of things himself,' she said. Of course the son denied it, and she believed him, and refused to pay the bill for services until I threatened to sue her. The young man had been gambling and sporting, and when his mother would not give him any more money he would steal."

Wrecked by Superstition

"Yes, superstition broke me," said the ex-gambler, as, perceiving that the next man to him had a squint he crossed his fingers. "I had heard of the luck that a humpback is certain to furnish, so I advertised for one. I got him all right, and now I wish I hadn't. He had a hump that was a wonder. It was two feet high at least. I took him to Europe, with the intention of cleaning out the bank at Monte Carlo. Going over on the steamer I made a little money, and I could see a glorious finish. From London to Nice I nearly ruined my bank roll by constantly rubbing it against my mascot's magnificent hump.

"To make a long story short, I'll just say that in spite of my humpbacked friend I dropped my roll at roulette before we had been in the Casino two hours. I had just a 1,000-franc note left and my mascot, who was as badly broken up as I was, begged me to let him play that in himself. I consented because I didn't see how the luck could be any worse. The first crack that he made was to put a limit bet on the double zero, but when he won it I fainted; by the time the doctors had brought me to he was playing on velvet a foot thick and never turned a hair or winked an eye until the croupier announced stolidly that the bank was broken.

"I was the happiest man in the world then, I guess; but not for long, as I came back in the steerage. No, I didn't lose it back. In fact, I didn't get a chance, for when I asked my humpback to divide he said 'Nit. I reminded him of how well I had treated him and begged him to at least tip me off to the secret of his success. He unbuttoned his coat, loosened a few straps and tossed me over a most artistic artificial hump. 'That's it,' he said.

"Ah, yes, superstition has ruined many a good man."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Tommy—Paw, who was it said the voice of the people is the voice of God?

Mr. Figg—I've forgotten now, but I'll bet he didn't say it just after getting defeated at the polls.

A FAMOUS POISON CASE.

Anna Maria Zwanziger is a Name of Unpleasant Prominence in Crime.

SHE LIVED IN GERMANY.

Had a Reputation for Honesty and Probity Which Enabled Her to Secure Victims Very Easily.

Mental Constitution Peculiar—Had Passion for Poisoning—Her Crimes Only "Slight Errors"—Never Expressed Remorse or Repentance—Fortunate She was Discovered as She Could Not Control Passion.

In the so-called renaissance period of European civilization poison served many a purpose of political intrigue and personal vengeance. The demise of a victim was rarely followed by a judicial investigation save in instances where the ecclestiastical authorities found an opportunity to intervene.

In the early part of the nineteenth century there was a series of murders committed in Germany which have given to the name of Anna Maria Zwanziger an unpleasant prominence in the annals of crime. Anna Maria Zwanniger, or Anna Schouleben, as she called herself, was living in 1807 in Baireuth supporting herself by knitting. Her reputation for probity and her exemplary mode of life induced Justice Glaser, who was at that time separated from his wife, to take her as his housekeeper in 1808. In July of that year Glaser was reconciled to his wife, through the efforts, it seems, of Anna Schouleben, but within a month after the wife's return she was suddenly taken sick, though a strong and healthy woman, and died in a few days. Anna now left Glaser's service and went to live as housekeeper with Justice Grohmann. He was a sufferer from gout and was confined to his bed. In May, 1809 after an illness of eleven days, accompanied by strange symptoms, he died, and his housekeeper appeared inconsolable. Her good name and her skill as a nurse soon procured her another place, this time at Magistrate Gebhard's house, as nurse for his wife. Soon after her advent, Mme. Gebhard was seized with a violent illness and died in great agony. At different times within the next few months curious and suspicious symptoms—vomiting, spasms, etc.—visited several persons in the house, guests as well as members of the household.

Then a superstitious fear of the woman's unlucky presence, gradually deepening into distrust and suspicion, spread in the neighborhood, and Gebhard was induced to dismiss Anna from his service. He gave her, however, a written character for honesty and fidelity. But it was at her departure the strangest occurences were noticed. On the morning of that day, it was afterward remembered, she had exceeded the usual limits of her duties; she had filled the kitchen salt box from the barrel and had taken pains to make for the two maids some coffee, which they drank. Leaving the house with every sign of cheerfulness and affection, she took Gebhard's child in her arms as she said farewell and gave it a biscuit soaked in milk. Scarcely half an hour had elapsed since her departure when the child became alarmingly ill; in a few hours the maids were attacked in a similar way, and the kitchen salt box, with the barrel, proved, upon examination, to contain a quantity of arsenic. When she was apprehended shortly afterward a packet of arsenic was found in her pocket, and upon exhuming the bodies of Glaser, Grohmann and Gebhard distinct traces of arsenic were discovered in two of the three corpses. She was taken before a magistrate, and here the peculiar features of continental criminal procedure were strikingly brought out.

The circumstantial evidence of murder against her was in reality not strong. Now, the favorite German mode of obtaining results in criminal cases is by some means or other to extract a confession, and here, evidently, only a confession could furnish the necessary evidence. According to the most aproved methods, therefore, she was subjected to a long series of rigid examinations alone in the presence of the judge and a notary. All the cunning and adroitness of the judge were brought to bear, in order to entrap her into a confession, but for nearly six months, from October 19, 1809, until April 16, 1810, she absolutely denied every form of the charge against her. The fact that poison had been found in the two corpses was not announced to Anna Zwanziger until April 16. This produced the desired effect, for after two hours of stubborn composure, she broke down, wept, wrung her hands, and at length confessed to all the charges against her, and to several other murders that had passed for natural deaths. On September 11, 1811, she suffered death at the block, and her name is celebrated throughout Germany as the most infamous poisoner ever known.

There can be no doubt that her mental constitution was peculiar. She had a passion for poisoning and spoke of her deeds as only "slight errors" and "trifling offenses," never expressing any remorse or repentence. It was indeed fortunate for mankind, as she said, that she was to die, for she never could have ceased to poison.

A Deep Scheme

Together by our fire we sat,
  Her hands were clasped in mine,
And in her musing face was that
  Which spake a thought divine.

She turned a fearless glance to me
  Which proved her trusting soul,
And then she breathed this subtlety,
  "My dear, we're out of coal."
—Chicago Record.

He Still Has a Choice.

"Who is your tailor now?"

"I haven't quite decided which it will be. You see there are only two left who haven't trusted me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Focal Distance.

A sure sign of old age—write it down
  as the truth—
Is to prate like a sage on the follies of
  youth.
—Chicago Record.

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are regular Authorized Collectors in the employ of THE BEE Printing Co., and when they call to see delinquent subscribers they are requested to pay them, and not give the excuse that "they will see the Editor." The Editor has no time to see the subscribers, and it is oped that his friends and the patrons of THE BEE will pay the Collector when he calls.

THE RIGHT THING.

One of the most needed popular and just advances ever made by school authorities since the introductionof our common school system is that made by the trustees at the meeting of the Board on last Tuesday eve. For years the cry has been incessant among the patrons of our colored schools against the narrow and exclusive policy of limiting the number of each normal class to 26, for the reason that the number was only arbitrary and entirely inadequate to meet the needs and merits of the graduates of the High school. Last year the board sought to meet and improve conditions by admitting all candidates whose average in the High school and Normal examination reached 80 percent. This was a move in the right direction and resulted in allowing 47 to enter as against 26 for the previous year. The same rule was adopted for this year, but results in the normal examination were entirely out of correspondence with the High school record of the candidates and inconsistent with the general rule which has been constant for many years. As a consequence measures were taken by our trustees to bring results into more logical relation to the High school record and the result was the unanimous adoption of the rule to admit all whose High school record and normal examination showed an average of over 75 percent. This rule will admit a considerable number more than those whose names were published last week and bring joy to parents and friends as well as provide the means whereby many young ladies and gentlemen can prepare for usefulness congenial and profitable service in the educational field and thereby stimulate others to strive to assist in the uplifting of the race in all parts of the country. Hitherto the great problem has been as to how our educated girls may rise above menial and profitless employments. The partial solution is to be found in the enlargement of opportunity which this noble act of the Board has vouchsafed. The responsibility of the proper conduct of affairs at the Normal school under new and changed conditions will rest with the superintendent and normal teachers with the cooperation of the trustees. And animated by true pride of race there is but little doubt that the Normal school will become a greater success than ever before. The trustees have the grateful benedictions of a striving and long suffering people and we bespeak for them a warm place in the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

The recent charge to the jury in the case where a colored brute committeed an assault on a little 8 year old girl in Baltimore, was very manly and displays the fact that where a fair trial is afforded the accused, there need be no fear of escape from a righteous judgment. The evidence was clear and the penalty and sentence is death. If the South would follow the rule by giving fair judicial trial to those accused, a great stride in justice will be made.'

LIEUTENANT DAILDY.

The appointment of Sergeant John C. Dailey as lieutenant is no doubt the best appointment that has ever been made by any chief of police. Sergeant Dailey should have been promoted long ago, but the opposition of his enemies has always been the prevailing preventative with his superior officers, with the exception of Maj. Richard Sylvester, who is a man of nerve and generally acts upon his own volition, had the temerity to promote a worthy and deserving officer. Lieutenant Dailey is one of the most efficient officers on the force and he has without fear or favor revolutionized and reformed some of the worse places in this city. Notwithstanding the abuse and condemnations that he has received from prejudicial sources he has been a most humble officer. Maj. Sylvester is to be congratulated, because he has recognized a man on merit alone. The BEE in common with the people will look upon this appointment with admiration.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

There seems to be something lacking in our school board. The trustees either don't know their rights or they are afraid to exercise them. The recent distribution of the tickets to the graduating exercises of the High and Normal schools was the worse arranged affair in the history of our public school system. The trustees had no say in the distribution of the tickets and indeed they had to accept what was handed them. The white people's servants were there in full force, while respectable colored people and tax payers had to take a back seat or go up in the pit. There were several reserved seats unoccupied while hundreds of respectable citizens were compelled to stand up. This way of sending tickets to white peoplewho did not appreciate them sufficiently to come, but instead, send their servants, cooks, chambermaids etc. Whose fault is it? Have the people got school trustees with sufficient manhood and womanhood to represent the people properly? There were but a dozen white people in the audience and only two of any distinction, Supt. Powell and Auditor Petty of the District building. The other seats which should have been taken by persons of the Caucasian race were taken by their cooks and chambermaids. Let the trustees take hold of this matter and hereafter appoint a sub-committee from the High and Normal school committee to have charge of the arrangements of the graduating exercises of these two schools. Let the trustees see that a large theatre is secured. Albaugh's Opera House should have been selected which would have afforded more room.

THE NEGRO AND THE PHILIPINES.

The negroes are still waiting to be called to defend a flag that is not giving them protection and uphold a constitution that is construed in the interest of the white man. The BEE is confident that the Philipines will never be taken until the negroes go upon those islands. And when they go, they demand that they be commanded by colored officers. The negro is loyal to his country and while he is he demands that he be treated with respect and consideration. The BEE is willing and ready to lead in the mustering of 35,000 negro soldiers to go to the Philipines. Are the American people ready to have the hostilities to cease in those islands? If so there are millions of colored men ready to obey the President's call for negro troops.

THE JUNIOR REPUBLIC.

The organization known as the Junior Republic is distinctively white in its character. There is nothing colored in it. The negro must throw aside the color line business now and work out his own salvation. This so-called race question must be obliterated to enable the negro to work out his own salvation. It is said that the Junior Republic is composed of young white Americans. If there is any one class of people that is in need of reformation it is the young American negro.

A WHIPPING POST NEEDED.

It is said that the whipping post that was inaugurated in the State of Virginia and which exists in a few of the States is a barbarous institution. If there is one thing needed in this city it is the whipping post for crap shooters, wife beaters, street walkers who intice prostitution. The BEE is inclined to agree with his honor Judge Kimball in this particular. Notwithstanding the severe punishments meted out to these people in both branches of the Police Court it doesn't seem to lessen the number of offenses that are brought in court each day, the crap shooter and wife beater seem to be in the majority. The BEE would suggest to the Judge of the Police Court the immediate recommendation to Congress the passage of a bill establishing a whipping post in the District of Columbia. The BEE ventures the assertion that the jail and workhouse would be greatly improved.

THE NEGROES MUST "GIT."

From the News and Observer, (N. C.)

The edict from Kansas—"bleeding Kansas"—is that there is no room or opening there for the negro who wants to work for his living. We have seen how the republican Governor of Illinois had negroes shot down because they wanted to work in the mines of that State. The following telegram shows how hospitable Kansas is to the "ward of the nation."

IMPORTATION OF NEGROES STOPPED.

Striking Miners Stop Operators From Bringing Them In—Say They Are Criminals.

Pittsburg, Kan. June 18.—The striking union coal miners appear to have temporarily stopped the importation of southern negroes by the mine operators. The hearing of the injunction cases brought by strikers to prevent the importation of miners from other States has been postponed until June 26 The miners set up that the negroes are criminals and affected with contagious disease and that their coming would be a menace to the health of the community and the good order of the public.

Booker Washington is right when he says that the negro has a better chance in the South than in any section of the Union. The South does not coddle him or deceive him like the sentimentalists of the North. It lets him work, give him employment, pays him for it, and supports public schools for his children. It says plainly and bluntly that he shall not govern, but does not prate hypocritically of his "rights and privileges" and refuse him admission to places where there is work on the ground that they "are criminals and affected with contagious diseases and that their coming would be a menace to the health of the community and the good order of the public."

OUR NEGRO SOLDIERS.

From the Quill.

In an article discussing the advisability of sending colored troops to the Philippines the New York Press makes the following extraordinary assertion: "Well, there is one reason, and one that is all-sufficient Why our negro regiments should be sent to the Philippines. It is that there are no better soldiers in the world than those whose dark skins are covered with the blue uniform of Uncle Sam. The American army officers—and no one else knows a brave fighter and a good soldier so well—are agreed that our regular negro troops are unexcelled. That is why they should go to the Philippines—because Gen. Otis wants and deserves the best soldiers he can get."

To be sure a New York regiment was the only one to show cowardice during the war with Spain, and it was entirely due to a negro regiment that the much vaunted rough riders are posing as heroes at the present time, but the New York Press must not judge the American army by the New York Volunteers. We would be sorry to be called an American unless our army could boast of white troops infinitely superior as soldiers to any colored troops, althaugh we gladly acknowledge their splendid fighting qualities.

Observance o St. Johns Day, June 24th St. Johns Day. The M. W. E. G. Lodge D. F. Seville, M. W. G. M. Convened in a special Grand Communication, after a short session the Grand Lodge called off Sunday June 25th.
The Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges and Members of the O. E. S. repaired to the 2[illegible] Baptist Church where the Rev. and Ill. W. B. Johnson 33rd degree, delivered a very able sermon upon St. John, the Baptist and his relationship to the Masonic Order. Monday June 26th the Grand Lodge and Members closed the ceremonies with a fine Banquet at their Hall.

PROF. WETHERLESS.

Prof. Wetherless, the newly appointed head of the physic department of the pubiic schools and who has made such wonderful succuss in that department, will leave the city next week for an extensive eastern and northern trip for the purpose of visting and studying the methods of some of the largest and best educational institutions. There is no teacher in this country better qualified in all brances education than Prof. Wetherless. The trustees are to be coegratulated in sucuring the services of such worthy and cultured teacher.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Popular Excursion to Niagara Fall
Saturday July 1.
Thursday July 13.
$10.00. ROUND TRIP. $10.00

A Ten (10) Day Tour to America's Greatest Natural Wonder via B & O Royal Blue Line and the Lehigh Valley Route, through the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys—the Switzerland of America Special train of elegant day coaches and parlor cars will be run on above dates, on following schedule:

Lv.	Washington, D. C.	8:0 a. m
"	Laurel, Md	8:33 "
"	Baltimore, (Camden Sta.)	9:05 "
"	Baltimore, (MT. ROYAL ")	9:09 "
"	Havre de Grace	9:55 "
"	Newark, Del	10:25 "
"	Wilmington, Del	10:45 "
"	Chester, Pa	11:02 "
Ar.	Philadelhia	11:28 a. m
Ar.	Niagara Falls	11:00 p. m

Stop overs allowed on return trip at Buffalo, Rochester, Geneva, Burdette (Watkins Glen,) and Mauch Chunk.
Side trip to Thousand Islands from Rochester only $5.50 Round Trip.
Tickets good five days, but within return limit of Niagara Falls ticket.
Special arrangements for dinner and supper en route at very reasonable rates. Call on Ticket Agents Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for full particulars.—j17-4t

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Gold and silver watches, diamonds jewelry, pistols, guns, mechanica tools, ladies and gentlemen's wearin appereal.
Old gold and silver bought.
Unredeemed pledges for sale.

WEST DENT RACE MEET
FOR COLORED RIDES.
AT
Park Cycle Track
Conduct Road
Thursday July - 13th 1899
3:30 o'clock p. m.
FOURTEEN EVENTS
INCLUDING
One mile novice. One mile District of Columbia Championship Two mile handicap. One third mile open. One mile tandem. Several match races between local cycle cracks
Riders from Philidelphia, Norfolk Richmond, and Baltimore will take part.
Admission - 25c and 50c.
For reserved Seat Tickets, apply to Wm. Jose. Lasly's 14th and H streets northwest.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Bulletin of Special Excursions.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Co vention Detroit, July 5-10. One Fare for the round trip. From points east of the Ohio River, tickets will be good going July 3rd to 5th, inclusive and good returning until July 15th, with the privilege of extension until August 15th, inclusive, if ticket is deposited with Joint Agent at Detroit on or before July 12th, and upon payment of fee of 50 cents. Ticket will also be good going one route and returning another, at a higher rate.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Convention, Indianapolis, July 20-23 One fare for the round trip. From points east of the Ohio River, tickets will be good going July 18th and 19th good returning until July 24th, inclusive, with the previlege of extension until August 20th, inclusive, if ticket is deposited with Joint Ageht at Indianapolis not later than July 24th, and upon payment of fee of 50 cents.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Convention, Pittsburg, August 2-7. One fare for the round trip. From points east of the Ohio River, tickets will be sold August 1st and 2nd, good returning leaving Pittsburg, August 9th, with privilege of extention until August 31, inclusive, if ticket is deposited with Joint Agent a tPittsburg on or before August 6th, and upon payment of fee of 50 cents.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Los Angeles, California, July 11-14 One fare for the round trip plus $2.00 for membership fee. Tickets will be on sale from all points on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, June 24th to July 7th good for return to original starting point to and including September 5th, 1899.

ANTIQUE OAK THAT IS OLD.

Beautiful Results With Pieces Buried Under Chicago 7,000 Years Ago.

White oak logs that have been buried under the site of Chicago for 7,000 years have just been put to use. Prof. Ossian Guthrie, the Chicago geologist, who has studied the local strata and helped to unearth the remnants of some of these prehistoric trees, has just come into possession of two toilet brushes made from this aucient oak, that have surprised the manufacturer of imitation "antique" woods by the wonderful color and polish of which the genuine antique oak is capable. No precious woods that have ever been imported into Chicago are so marvelously beautiful as these specimens with which Prof Guthrie has just been presented.

Most of these prehistoric logs have been resurrected from the 7,000-year-old graves to be divided up among the museums and universities of the country. Walnut, willow, beech and most of the modern native woods have been dug up under these glacial deposits and alluvium of seventy centuries, but the white oak, the same tree evidently that flourishes in the parks to-day, has been preserved best of all.

Some frightful cyclone appears to have bent and laid low the trees at first. The iron fibre is bent and twisted in nearly all of them in one particular spot in the trunk, and it is evident that this was the cause that first buried the giant forests under the sands and alluvium. Some of these trunks have been followed by Prof. Guthrie in the excavations for streets and houses for many feet. One trunk in Sheffield avenue, was unearthed for seventy feet.

Evidently this forest was the first growth after the glacial period. It lies close to the glacial clay, under the alluvial drift, at a general depth of fourteen feet. The cyclone apparently laid the forest low, and the sand and drift were blown up from the lake and covered it. The water formed an air-tight capsule about the trunk, and kept it from decaying.

Of late years, however, the surface sewers have drained the water away from the trunks, and the bark and outer layers of wood have gone to decay. The iron fibre of the inner wood is still intact in most of them, however. The wood from which Prof. Guthrie's souvenirs are made was dug up near the corner of Calumet avenue and Thirty-ninth street, where many of the trunks are being chopped away in sewer excavating.

No imitation antique wood has ever attained the singular beauty of this old oak. It is dark, almost a greenish black, the result of hundreds of years' discoloration by the surrounding water. The polish which it has attained is unlike anything ever seen by wood importers. The fibre of the wood was found almost as tough as fine wire in working it up.

Pussy's Victory Over an Eagle.

A tiger cat, belonging to Farmer Hazard, of Herrick, Susquehanna county, was strolling out toward the barn some time ago, carrying in her teeth a piece of meat for her young. A bald eagle, which had been hovering over the farm for a week, suddenly descended upon her and whirled her upward in rapid vertical flight

The path of ascent, to the eye of a spectator watching the scene, was clearly indicated by loose feathers violently tossed from the point of combat. In a brief time the struggling pair came to a standstill in the sky. The eagle's wings had drooped now and then, and he had given plain evidence of pain and terror, yet not once had his awful grip appeared to relax. At length a descent was begun, with a rapidity which increased every moment, and the two animals struck the ground at the point where they had at first encountered each other, but the eagle was dead, and the cat, as soon as she felt terra firma beneath her feet, shot away for the barn, still carrying her bit of meat.

Investigation showed that the cat had cut the eagle's throat and so lacerated its breast that its body was literally laid open. After the death in midair, however, the cat had been too clever to relax her hold and thus fall to the ground, but let her enemy serve a parachute to ease her descent.

The Best Air Temperature.

The conditions affecting the temperature of the body other than those due to physiological conditions are very numerous. First and most obvious is the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. It is a well-established fact that an average temperature of the air of 54 degrees Fahrenheit is best adapted to the public health, for at that temperature the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter is slight and normal temperature is most easily maintained. Every degree of temperature above or below that point requires a more or less effort of the heat-regulating power to maintain the proper equilibrium. Even more potent in elevating the bodily temperature is the introduction into the blood, whether by respiration or by direct injection of putrid fluids and the gases of decomposing matters. If this injection is repeated at short intervals, death will occur with a high temperature.

The air of cities contains emanations in hot weather from a vast number of sources of animal and vegetable decomposition, and the inhalation of air so vitiated brings in contact with the blood these deleterious products in a highly divided state which causes a fatal elevation of temperature in the young, old and enfeebled. The same effect is produced by the air in close and heated places, as in tenement houses, workshops, schoolhouses, hospital wards and other rooms, where many persons congregate for hours.

A Wonderful Lighthouse.

At Cape Grisnez, on the French cosat of the British channel, a new lighthouse has been erected. The light is 1,500,000 candle power at ordinary times, but of 3,000,000 candle power in thick weather, and can be seen forty-eight miles off on a clear night. It sends five successive white flashes instead of the three white followed by a red of the old light.

Thrown From His Carriage.

"Fwat is the matter with your face?"

"Oi wor thrown from me carriage. But it took th' condoochtor an' motorman, the both of thim, to do it."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

SCIENCE VS NATURE.

(TAKEN FROM LIFE)

ANGELINE

THE MONARCH OF ALL : : : :

Hair Preparations

......FOR......

Straightening,
Beautifying,
and Promoting

the growth of the hair, and for dressing the hair suitable for all occasions; and still allow the hair to retain its VITALITY, its LUSTRE and consequently its NATURAL GROWTH.

No Fake, No Humbug.
No Experiment,

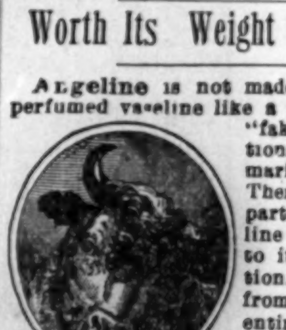
BUT THE PEER OF THEM ALL.

Angeline is the acme of scientific efforts and skill in overcoming kinky, stubborn bristly and undesirable suits of hair.

Angeline has stood the test of the World's greatest scientists and enters upon the market of the world, as a perfectly pure harmless discovery that will bring joy to any persons heart, in need of it, if you will but give it a trial.

Worth Its Weight in Gold.

Angeline is not made of highly perfumed vaseline like a great many "fake" preparations on the market to-day. There is not a particle of vaseline entering into its composition. It is made from ingredients entirely different and distinct from anything in the market to-day and is compounded by competent Chemists.



What ANGELINE Will Do:

1.—Angeline will positively make kinky and stubborn hair straight. One application will prove to you conclusively, that there is efficacy in it.

2.—Angeline will stop the Hair from falling out or breaking off, and will give to you an abundance of soft, pliable, straight and glossy hair.

3.—Angeline will actually make hair grow.

4.—Angeline will cure Eczema, Tetter, Dandruff and all the destestable diseases of the Scalp

$50 REWARD

The Angeline Pomade Co., will give a reward of Fifty Dollars to any and all persons who use Angeline and after giving it a thorough and impartial trial, will make an affidavit that Angeline contains any injurious ingredients.

GIVE IT A TRIAL

and it will do the rest. Price 50c per bottle; or 3 bottles for $1.25. Sent securely packed to any part of the world.

SPECIAL—Any person ordering 3 bottles of Angeline will receive as a premium a package of Blodau's Cocoa Almond Cream. Any person ordering 6 bottles of Angeline, will receive a Harris Hair Straightener FREE.

Blodau's Cocoa Almond Cream a delightful and efficient application for Chapped Hands, Face or Lips, Sunburn or Tan. Nourishes, purifies and brightens the complexion, rendering the skin smooth and velvety and imparting a rosy freshness. Gentlemen will be delighted with its effect after shaving; and ladies will be pleased with it as a valuable adjunct in arranging their toilet. Sent by mail to any part of the world on receipt of 25c.

The Harris Hair Straightener is guaranteed to surpass everything for its intent or purpose. It received a medal at the Tennessee Centennial and we heartily recommend it. This Straightener used in connection with Angeline brings grand results. For sale by this firm, price $1.00.

No goods will be sent C. O. D. The price must accompany all orders or no attention will be paid to it. In ordering always inclose Money Order, or Registered Letter. Stamps taken with orders not exceeding 50c. 8 and 8c extra in [illegible]mps if you want your order [illegible] by mail t[illegible] [illegible]artially cover the extra [illegible] mailin[illegible] otherwise it will be se[illegible] [illegible]press. All c[illegible]espondence for in[illegible] [illegible] cheerfully answ[illegible]d.

A[illegible]NTS WANTED EVERY[illegible]HERE.
S[illegible]ial inducements to you[illegible] ladies and [illegible] gentlemen. Write for terms.

[illegible]ARANTEE—We guaran[illegible] to refund all moneys if ANGELINE is mi[illegible] presented. A safe and immediate shipment [illegible] all goods ordered is also guaranteed. A[illegible]ess:

Angeline
Pomade Co.

402 INDIANA AVE.
Cor. Vermont St, and Indiana Ave.
INDIANAPOLIS, : : : IND.
Mention this paper.

Miss Louise Smallwood, who is making quite a record in the department of physical culture, will spend the summer at Harvard under careful and excellent instructors.

The summer school at Hampton, Va., promises to be very successful, Prof. Brown has secured the services of some of the beacon lights of the educational arena.

Mrs. Jannetta Woode, the wife of Dr. C. Henri Woode and Mrs. Popeland, both of Vicksburg, Miss., are stopping at the home of Mr. Jefferson Thomas, 1629 N. J. avenue.

Mr. F. S. Belcher, left the city last Tuesday for the city of New York after a successful term in the medical department of Howard University.

Mr. W. S. Boyd, formerly of this city, but now of New York, is expected the first ult While here he will be the guest of his mother Mrs. Boyd and his sister, Mrs. Rosa Batts of 414 1st street northwest.

Memorial exercises were held in the 19th Street church last Sunday afternoon, in memory of Mr. Houston a prominent member of the U. O. of O. F.

Miss Holmes, of L street, has been appointed as Miss Bruce's successor as orga ist. The lady will no doubt successfully fill the position.

Mr. James T. Walker, will take charge of the 19th st. chior, during the summer months while chorister Benj. Washington is spending his vacation out of the city.

Mrs. Edward Branham, f Arlington, Va., was in the city this week.

Mrs. James Greenfield has returned to the city after a pleasant stay in Petersburg, Va.

Mr. Charles Jones is expected in the city this week.

Miss Mamie Ware will rusticate at Hampton, Va. near the Bay.

Miss Mikie Cook, principal of Garnet school, accompanied by Miss Annie Williamson left for Denver on last Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, where they will be the guests of the former's sister.

Mrs. Leary of Edenton, N. C., spent last week in the city, the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs O Williams of Le Droit Park. She returned last Wednesday leaving her daughter, Mrs. James Reeves convalesing. The latter will spend the summer at her Edenton home as soon as her health will permit.

Prof. H. M. Brown of Hampton Institute, was in the city last week.

Prof. Robert H. Terrell of the High school left the city for Boston, Mass., Monday evening.

Attorney Thomas L. Jones was taken seriously ill on Tuesday evening at the court and was driven to his home by Mr. Wm. H. Brooker.

Register J. W. Lyons left with his wife and children for his home in Augusta, Ga, last week.

Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback of this city is in Baltimore, Md.

Miss Maggie Ford of Long Branch, returned to her home last Saturday morning, after a most delightful visit here as the guest of Miss Lottie Richardson of O street. While here she was the recipient of much attention.

At the end of twelve years of faithful service, Miss Blennie Bruce resigns the position of organist of the 19th St. Baptist church, owing to the exigence of her duties in othor walks of life. She was regular, faithful an dattentive to her charge. As a token of the esteem in which she was held by the members of the choir, an entertainment was given by them in her honor on last Wednesday evening.

A reception was held at the 19th St. Baptist church last Tuesday night in honor of Miss Blennie Bruce, who tendered her resignation as organist of that church. A large and intelligent audience was present. This reception was tendered by the choir, which held Miss Bruce in high esteem. On Sunday Morning the church presented Miss Bruce with a beautiful, cherry, writing-desk and Mr. Ellis Brown, in behalf of the teachers of Sumner School, presented her with a handsome stool. Miss Bruce, in a neat little speech accepted them with delight.

The accomplished Miss Carrie Burrell has accepted the position offered her in the schools of Orange, N. J. The following incident lead to her appointment: while the pupils in the class were busily engaged in practice work they were being observed by a gentleman who was visiting the school from Orange, N. J. Being particularly impressed with Miss Burrell's ease of manner and discipline and wonderful teaching ability, the visitor expressed a desire to obtain her services for the schools of his home. After the young lady consulted her parents, she accepted the position at a salary of $700, receiving two hundred dollars more than has ever been paid for the position, and being the first colored appointee to the schools of Orange, New Jersey.

Mrs. Lulu Messer Davis will leave the city on Monday for her home in Kansas.

After a most successful year, Miss Neta Turner will spend the summer in Boston, as usual, to better prepare herself for her work next fall.

Messrs. William Payne and Oliver Price, left the city this week for New York.

The trustees are to be congratulated for allowing so many pupils to take advantage of the Normal School trainiug.

At six o'clock last Wednesday evening Miss Lulu S. Chase was very pleasantly surprised by her pupils at her residence. The occasion was a surprise party in her honor. A very interesting program was followed consisting of:

Recitation............Flossie Hunt
Recitation ...Master Louis Jackson
Solo ....Laura Early
Instrumental Music..Marie Johnson
Solo.............. ..... Daisy Rob
Recitation............Ethel Waller.

After this the pupils and teacher repaired to the dining room where a delicious colation had been prepared by the little pupils of the 7th grade, Garnet school.

The marriage ceremony of Miss Estelle G. Lewis and Mr. Surphrane Payne was solemnized by the Rev. Father Dougherty at the residence of the bride, corner of 18th and L streets, Wednesday evening June 28th.

Promptly at 8 o'clock, the beautiful strains of the wedding march, artistically rendered by Mr. Minor Bird, filled the room, when the groom, attended by the best man, Mr. W. R. Turner of New York entered the room. The conventional black suit was worn whose appearance was added to by the kingly figures it adorned.

In all her loveliness and native grace, entered the bride on the arm of Mr. Richard Wells, her uncle, in her robes of pure white, preceeded by the maid of honor, Miss Nina Wooden who filled her pathway with beautiful flowers which odor filled the evening air. The bride was beautifully gowned in organdy which was elaborate y and handsomely trimmed with lace and ribbon. Upon the folds of her robe rested the flaky mesh of her veil, which was fastened to the hair with lilies of the valley and which was the gift of her aunt, Mrs. Ophel Wells of Chicago. After the ceremony, the guests proceeded to the dining room, where a handsome colation was in waiting prepared by T. Fruend.

OUR NORMAL SCHOOL.

MANY OF THE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES FAILED TO ENTER—TRUSTEE RICHARDSON TOOK A HAND.

The recent examination of the High school dev loped the fact that many of the graduates failed to enter the Normal school. The indignation of the pupils and their parents was only midly expressed when this fact was made known. Why so many of the best High school pupils failed to enter the Normal school and only so many of the present pupils were successful was something, that could not be understood. All kinds of suspicions were raised and indignation expressed Trustee Richardson who believes in giving all High school pupils who are competent, the benefit of a normal school training, laid the matter before the committee and was successful in having the remainder of the 22 High school pupils to enter the Normal school. It is a well known fact that there has been a great deal of opposition manifested on the part of a certain teacher to the increase of admissions to the Normal school. The BEE is not aware whether it is laziness or incompetency or not The committee took the right view of the matter and there will now be at least 55 admissions to the Normal school greatly to the chagrin and disgust of those who made the opposition.

HARRIS—WOOD

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Burrill Wood was filled on Wednesday evening with admiring friends, who had gathered to witness the marriage of their daughter, Kate,to Mr. Lemuel Harris. The parlors were beautifully decorated with palms among which stood Rev. W. H. Brooks awaiting the coming of the bridal party. Promptly at the hour named the guests were informed of their approach when the sweet strains of Mendelsshons Wedding March were played by Miss Hattie Ross. The bride entered the room leaning on the arm of her father, she was preceded y the bridesmaid Miss Ottie Brooks, who was tastefully dressed in ribbon trimmed organdy. The bride was attired in white silk which fell in sofi, graceful folds about her as she stood before the minister to be united to Mr. Harris. Both parties being so well known, they were fairly showered with handsome gifts. Among those present were Mesdames Pierre, Lawson Tyree, Contee, Dabney, Jackson, Johnson, Lewis, Lula Jackson and White, Misses E. Wormley, L. Randolpu and sister, M. Burrell, L. Praeter, M. Beckett, C. Burrell, L. Robinson, Ella Cusbard, J. Jones, Fannie and Rebecca Moten, C. Payne L. Piper O. Contee, A. K. Jackson and sister, G. Lightfoot and B. Brooks, Messrs. E. Scott, Boston, Wells, Chinn, Thomas, Burrell and Burke, Miss Chanie Patterson.

Caterer Murray then threw open the dining-room to which the guests repaired.

Steamer River Queen.

1899 SEASON 1899

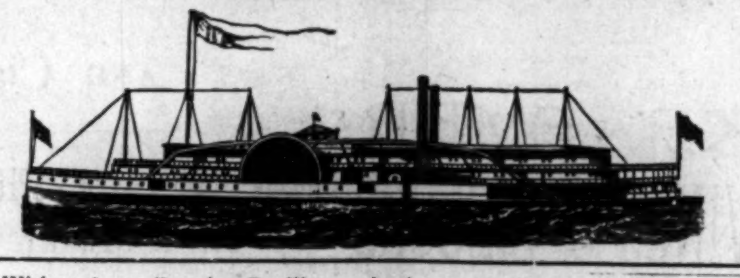
I wish to call our attention to the Swift and Commodious

Steamer River Queen—

With Electric Lights and all Modern Improvements and LICENSED TO CARRY 1,000 PASSENGERS, which has been bought by—

The Notley Hall Independent Steamboat and Barge Co.

To Run to Notley Hall, & other Points on the Potomac,



With its large Dancing Pavilion and other attractions has been improved by Building a New Wharf, and being furnished will all kinds of Amusements—Flying Horses, Shooting Gallery, Swings, Riding Track, Bowling Alley, Etc. ☞ Books are now open for Charters and Extra Inducement given parties Chartering early. For Particulars and Terms apply to

L. J. WOOLEN, Manager,
STEAMER RIVER QUEEN.

Office 154 East Captol St — 6th Street Wharf.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
INCLUDING.
Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutic Colleges

Thirty-second Session (1899-1900) will begin October 2, 1899, and continue seven (7) moths.

Tuition fee in Medical and Dental Colleges, each $80. Pharmaceutic College, $70.

All students must register before October 12, 1899.

For catalogue or further information apply to—

F. J. Shadd, M. D., *Secretary*,
901 R. Street, n. w.
City of Washington.

REAL ESTATE.

R. J. MARSHALL,
REAL ESTATE & LOAN BROKER,
508 11th Street, N. W.

FOR SALE—Near New York avenue and North Capital street, new, buff brick residence, 6 rooms, cellar and bath, newly papered and decorated; has all modern improvements and conveniences: mirror mantels, speaking tubes, electric bells, etc.

This property is nicely located in an improving section of the city. The new electric cars will pass within a half block. This property, $3,000, on monthly payments about the same as rent.

FOR SALE—In the northwest, very desirably located, a dwelling and store together, brick, large store room, dining room and kitchen on the first floor, 4 bedrooms and bath on second floor, all modern improvements. Shelving and counters complete. Price, $3,500, on very easy terms. This is an investment worthy of immediate attention.

Many other well located properties in different sections of the city for sale on easy terms. Stop paying rent and own your own home.

DUVALLS SUMMER GARDEN

2027 L street northwest

Large airy Pavillion. Swings and other amusements. Cigars, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, etc. Books open for dates. Terms reasonable Apply to J. J. Duvall at above address.

Hotel Clyde,

Firstclass Accommodations for Ladiss and Gentlemen

Hot and Cold Baths

475 Mo. ave. n. w.

MRS. ALICE E. HALL, Proprietor.

H. K. FULTON

LOAN OFFICE

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, &c MOMEY LOANED ON EASY PAYMENTS.

H. K. Fulton has removed his Loan Office from his old stand, 1218 Pa., avenue to his handsome new building, 314 9th street, n. w., between Penn. ave. and D st, n, w., where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER, UNREDEEMED PLEDES FOR SALE.

314 9th Street, Northwest.

Heilbrun's SHOES,

The standard good shoes for the past 40 years.

Shoes of the most reliable make. Prices much below the average.

Every pair we sell carries our Unequalfied Guarantee.

TRY!

'HEILBRUNS' Shoes"

Next time.

Heilbrun & Co

402 7 St. n.w.

Sign "The old woman in window."

SUMMER RESORTS.

Furnished Rooms With or Without Board at Moderate Prices.

CLINTON COTTAGE

1820 Atlantic Avenue,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Emanuel Murray Pro.

Wholesale and Retail Ice Cream Manufactory.

ICE CREAM PARLORS.

Open May 1st 1899.

SEE THE $10

Gold filled watch, sold by
R. RARRIS & Co.
7th and D n. w.

ELEPHANTS IN THE ARMY.

Some Points as to Their Employment by the British in India.

One of the most interesting features of the English army life presented to the layman in India is furnished by the remarkable efficiency of the elephant brigade, most highly developed through the skill of the Burmese in handling the giant animals. Their usefulness in India can scarcely be imagined by one not familiar with the amount and variety of work which they accomplish, but it would be a serious mistake to imagine that this degree of usefulness is attained through any aptitude of the unwieldy animals or natural tendency toward it. It is due solely and entirely to the wonderful ability of the natives in training the huge animals and overcoming their natural inclinations. This cannot be too highly praised. Neither must it be imagined that the use of elephants in army life is not attended by great disadvantages, not the least of which is the difficulty with which they are transported.

Naturally the elephant is not an intelligent animal. He can be taught remarkable things, in which his strength and endurance play an important part. He can never, however, perform these feats without continual attendance and direction. Abstractly, his power of work is unappreciable; when directed by skillful hands, however, it is remarkable.

The transportation facilities which are provided for the sole use of the elephants are quite as remarkable. I witnessed recently the loading and detraining of a lot of elephants on the Madras Railway. Both were remarkable processes. In loading a rope is fastened to his fore-leg, and a lot of natives haul and pull at it to induce the animal to take the first steps into the car. This is only accomplished, however, by admonishing him in the haunch by means of a tusk. The first step taken is rapidly followed by the others until he stands safely on the car.

This portion of the task is accomplished comparatively easily, however, when compared with the next. At first he is timid and slightly frightened, but when the car starts his fear is wonderful to behold. Though he may ride a hundred times he never overcomes this fear, though it is much more pronounced when he takes his initial ride after, say two months' acquaintance with civilization. He rends the air with wild trumpetings, endeavors fruitlessly to escape, and only ceases his efforts when the car has again come to a standstill.

Of course, wonderfully strong cars are necessary to hold him. They are made completely of iron, with huge iron bars rising to a height of ten or twelve feet above the platform. Often these cars are rendered useless by the twisting of the bars, due to the application of the occupant's remarkable strength.

In transporting the elephant by sea the difficulties are almost as great. They are raised by means of a canvas sling from the wharf to the ship, struggling to escape and rending the air with the cries. Once aboard ship they are easily managed, the motion not affecting them, because they do not see the moving panorama before them. Unloading them is easy. They are lowered to a raft beside the ship and allowed to swim ashore. They take to the water easily and are excellent swimmers, being able to swim eight or ten miles at a stretch without tiring.

The size of the Indian elephant is usually about eight feet in height and ten feet in length. The male is a little larger, perhaps, eleven feet, and weighing about 5,000 pounds.

A Pure and Simple Poker Story.

This is a poker story pure and simple. It was a particularly naughty game, too, because it was played by a young woman of high social standing against her own father, and the cheating that went on—but that comes later in the tale.

The thing really began last summer. This particular girl began to tease her respected papa for a new horse and trap.

Papa pleaded poverty, but the young woman kept on until the other night the thing was at last decided.

"I think it's mean," she cried almost tearfully. "You and Uncle Tom and the boys were playing poker last night, and I know you won. You might give me that trap."

Papa laughed and said something about penny ante, but one of the aforementioned "boys" who happened to be present suddenly looked up at the woebegone maiden with a sly wink.

"I tell you what, Uncle Ned," he drawled, "suppose you play her for it. If you win she's never to mention it again under penalty of starvation, and if she wins she can have it."

Papa poo-hooed a bit, but Uncle Tom came in and joined against him, the girl herself was willing, and so, as her luck on the few occasions when she had played poker had been proverbially bad, at last her stern parent relented, and the game began.

But he had counted without his host. There were three, not one, against him, and "the cards they were stacked in a way that I grieve."

He began to lose and kept on losing. He held fair hands, but his daughter's were always a little better, and for such a greenhorn at the game she played them with a skill that was remarkable.

Of course she won. The game was got up with the express purpose that she should win.

And equally, of course, she got the trap. She has it now. They meant to tell papa the "little joke," but they haven't yet, because he is heard to use improper language whenever the dainty vehicle comes in view. Also, incidentally, he has left off playing poker. Says he can't afford it. Whereat his wife is joyful. So wasn't that a case of one small wrong making two rights?

The rarest pocket handkerchief in the world is possessed by Queen Margaret of Italy. It is of lace, is estimated to be worth £5,920, and took twenty years to weave. The handkerchief is so light that it is scarcely felt if placed on the hand.

Eggs at twelve cents a dozen are cheap food. At sixteen cents they are expensive, and at twenty-five cents a dozen they are extravagant.

KEY TO PYRAMIDS.

STONE IN BRITISH MUSEUM WHICH MADE PLAIN EGYPTIAN RECORDS.

Manners, Customs and Religious Rites of the Ancient Egyptian Brought to Light Throug the Rosetta Stone—Three Languages Cut in it.

There are many historic and famous stones in the world, but few of them possess the value and interest of the piece of black basalt called the "Rosetta Stone," mounted in the west gallery of the British Museum. How many pass idly by this strangely shaped object each day and scarce give it the most casual attention. As a matter of fact, had it not been for the Rosetta Stone, our linguists would have been absolutely at a loss to decipher the Egyptian records; the hieroglyphic characters would have been meaningless tracings.

This stone, however, proved the key to the language of Egypt, and the importance of the work which has been accomplished through this knowledge is very great indeed. For instance, many points of dispute in relation to ancient history have been cleared up, and, in some instances, important passages of the Bible—especially relating to the period of time when the Hebrews dwelt "in the land of Egypt"—have been elucidated.

The manners, customs and religious rites of the Egyptians have been brought to light, and, through this stone, we are enabled to obtain an insight into the early history of this wonderful people. With far-seeing sagacity the mind which directed the cutting of the inscriptions upon the Rosetta Stone had it done in three different languages—no doubt with a view to making the hieroglyphic characters understood by the clever Greeks, the most intellectual people in the world at the time.

The Rosetta Stone is written in three languages—the Hieroglyphic, or language known only to the priest caste; the Demotic, or Enchurial, the common speech of the people, and the Greek. Had it not been for the use of the Greek, it is doubtful if the Rosetta Stone would ever have been deciphered. Of course, every classical scholar has a knowledge of Greek; by this knowledge the inscriptions in Egyptian language on the other parts of the stone were easily made out, and, by use of the key thus afforded, the whole of the characters of Egypt—which are picture words—became very easy to read, just as one may decipher the most difficult of crpytograms if he be possessed of a key.

The stone in question is of black basalt, as has been said. It is 3 feet 7 inches long, 2 feet 6 inches wide, containing one-third of the Hieroglyphic and nearly all of the Greek portions, the upper part and some of the sides having been broken away. The inscriptions on the stone pertain to a decree in honor of Ptolemy Epiphanes by the priests of Egypt, assembled at a synod at Memphis. The synod was convened on account of his remission of the arrears of taxes, and dues owed by the Sacerdotal body. So it seems, even in those early days, the "Sacerdotal body" were ready to convoke synods on the slightest provocation, especially in regard to their "dues and taxes."

This in itself is an instructive lesson which shows us that the world is about the same today as it was in B. C. 196, when the stone was set up. The Rosetta Stone in the British Museum is the only discovered specimen of the numerous inscriptions of a similar nature set up at the same time.

The stone was found in 1799 by M. Boussard, a French officer of engineers, during the French occupation of Egypt. It was unearthed in an excavation made at Fort St. Julian, near Rosetta, a city of Egypt, on the west bank of the old Bolbitic Nile. The name "Rosetta" is derived from an old Egyptian word "Rousat," meaning "the mouth of the Nile." Recent excavations show that this stone was found on the site of a temple dedicated to Necho II. of the twenty-sixth dynasty. The worshippers in this temple paid homage to the Solar God, Atum or Tum.

Romance of Siam's Great Peaks.

Siam's greatest mountain range is the Sam Roi Yawt, or the three hundred peaks. A quaint legend, which explains their origin is set forth by the Siamese geologists as follows:

"It appears that one Mong Lai and his wife once inhabited the neighborhood (they were giants), and each promised their daughter in marriage, unknown to the other, to a different suitor. At last the day of the nuptials arrived, and Chao Lai and the Lord of Mieang Chin (China) both arrived to claim the bride. When the horrified father found how matters stood—having a regard for the value of a promise, which is not too common in the East—he cut his daughter in half, so that neither suitor should be disappointed.

Chao Lai in the meantime, on finding that he had a rival, committed suicide, and the peak of Chaolai is the remains of his body. The unfortunate bride is to be found in the islands off Sam Roi Yawt, the peaks of which are the remains of the gifts which were to be made to the holy man who was to solemnize the wedding, while Kaw Chang and Kaw King, on the east side of the gulf, are the elephant and buffalo cart in which the presents were brought."

A Strange Retribution.

[illegible]tive paper printed in Arabic in Cairo states that a villager of Mewmieh sold some land. After discussing with his wife the best hiding place, he decided to put the money under the mattress of the baby's cot. Of course the entire village knew of the sale, and that night three robbers came to get the money. The baby began crying, and one of the robbers carried it out, cot and all. The father and mother, awakening, rushed out to rescue their treasure, but the man who had taken out the baby rushed back to join his comrades. In the turmoil the mud walls of the hovel were pulled down, crushing the three robbers, while the peasants, the baby and the money were safe outside.

Women admire a brave man and love an audacious one.

It's a wise girl that is able to analyze her own complexion.

There are no longer any farms in Northern Illinois. They have all been annexed to Chicago and cut up into town lots.

UNDERTAKERS

J. H. Dabney,
Funeral Director

Hiring, Livery and Sale Stables, carriages hired for funerals, parties, balls, receptions, etc.
Horses and carriages kept in first-class style and satisfaction guaranteed. Having purchased lot No. 1132 3rd st. n. w. and built a new brick structure with all modern improvements, my friends and the public are hereby notified, that I have moved from my old place of business 441 I. street, n. w., to my new and commodious structure, 1132 3rd St. n. w., where we are prepared to give better satisfaction.

Our Stables, In Freeman's Alley

Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing first-class work.

Our New Building,
1132 3rd St. n. w.

J H. DABNEY,
Proprietor.

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R. F. HARVEY'S SONS
Undertakers.
892 and Ave N. w.

When you go to the Center Market, go to stands 451, 452 and 453. If you go to the Northern Liberty Market, call at stands 401 and 302. Ask for Mr. Miller or Krogman. They keep the best hams, lards, etc. in any market. Don't fail to give them a call.

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Undertaker

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GEORGETOWN, D. C.
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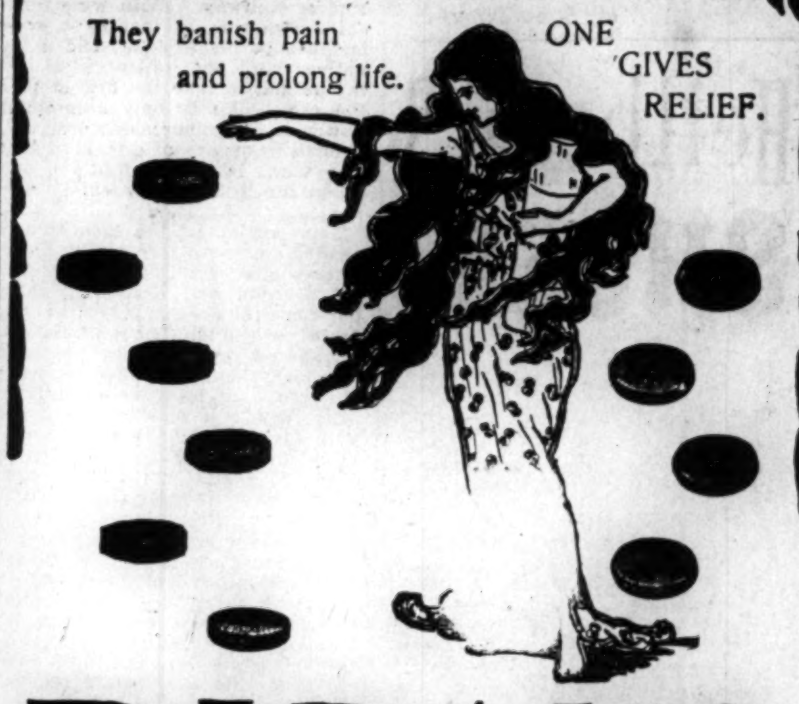

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The most complete and useful devices ever added to any sewing machine.

The WHITE is
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Of Fine Finish and Perfect Adjustment,
Sews ALL Sewable Articles,
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IMPROVED TRUSS.

It adjusts itself so perfectly to the rupture that it is impossible for it to become displaced.
It permits the utmost freedom of motion with perfect safety.
All uncomfortable and injurious steel spring pressure is avoided.
The pad is held in place by woven bands, which retain an equal pressure in all positions of the body.
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It is the only suitable truss for children and females.
The proper amount of pressure can be brought to bear and maintained in any position without pinching or harm to the wearer.
It will cure hernia if placed on the patient sufficiently early.
Excepting umbilical, it is the best truss ever offered for all kinds of hernia.
It is so perfect and comfortable in its adjustment that the patient in a short time forgets he is wearing it. (See the certificate of Mr. Daniel Johnson.)
Sent postage paid to any address on receipt of price; $3 for single and $4 for double truss
In ordering, give location of hernia, right or left side and measurement. Satisfaction given or money refunded when the truss is returned in good order. Address:

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....in the city can b found at....
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Unsurpassed For Bread, Biscuit And Pastry.
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BEST WHISKY
THAT $1 WILL BUY.

Try our IMPERIAL WEDDING WHISKY and see if you don't think it's the BEST WHISKY that has ever been sold for $1 a full quart bottle. Dozens of folks have said so.
All kinds of Xmas Dainties.

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BEST GROCERIES AT LOWEST PRICES.

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1712 14th St. bet. R and S n. w.
The largest Furnishing Goods Store in the northwest section. Ten per cent less than down town prices. Beautiful HOLIDAY and WEDDING Presents.
Open evenings,
E. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

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Go to the Workmen's Store for a choice line of GROCERIES, and all kinds of Fresh and Salt MEATS, at the lowest market price. Give me a call and I will treat you right.

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PURE COD LIVER OIL
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Almost as palatable as cream. It can be taken with pleasure by delicate persons and children, who, after using it, are very fond of it. It assimilates with the food, increases the flesh and appetite, builds up the nervous system, restores energy to mind and body, creates new, rich and pure blood, in fact, rejuvenates the whole system.

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NERVE, BRAIN.

This preparation is far superior to all other preparations of Cod-Liver Oil; it has many imitators, but no equals. The results following its use are its best recommendations. Be sure, as you value your health, and get the genuine. Manufactured only by DR. ALEXR. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

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E. M.—Be careful how you conduct yourself in company.

L. T.—Fashion should be followed if becoming. If green doesn't look well on you, dress in goods that do.

Nellie:—Take my advice and don't marry for spite or convenience. It is better that you be an old maid than marry a man for the sake of being married.

S. T. O.—It is better to be a good listener always. Be careful what you say about your friends to other people.

M. T.—I am opposed to summer schools in this city. It is a hard matter to get children to attend school in winter, certainly they will not attend them in summer. It is strange that our school guardians cannot find other employment.

Rachel:—You should be positive in all things. Never indulge in familiarity.

Flirtation:—No woman who carries on flirtation in the street can hope for respect from gentlemen

I. M.—Be honest in your dealings with your associates. Be careful of a confident. You may tell some things and some others you had better keep.

R. T.—Strangers seem to be taking possession of the city Our lyceums seem to be monopolized by new comers. The people of this city are weak.

D. M.—Do as you think best and be upright in all things. Protect yourself against insults no matter if poverty awaits you.

Nellie:—The manifestation of too much interest must be looked upon with suspicion.

Delia:—You should be your own judge sometimes. Don't believe all that is said to you.

H. T—Be enterprising and don't fear to do honest labor.

Dress:—Yes, I believe in dress. I am of the opinion that a person should dress well if he is able to do so. Clothes were made to wear.

R. I—Some people dislike you because others do. Never form a dislike for a person because others do.

B. M.—The Teachers' Association is a commendable institution. It should be supported by the people.

H. P.—Ladies who think of nothing but sport will not make good wives.

School:—There is some talk of making a principal of the Business High School.

Annie:—The steamer, City of Berlin crossed the Atlantic from New York to Queenstown in 7 days 15 hours and 48 minutes. This was in 1875. You can go much sooner now

History:—Achilles was the bravest of the Greeks.

E. E.—We very often depreciate what our friends do for us. We often like those best who do the least.

Mamie:—You have shown your readiness as a letter writer. You should be satisfied with the one who most esteems you.

M. T.—The longest tunnel in the world is Mount Saint Gathard. It is 6,170 feet.

Magie:—A lady should be accomplished in this day and time.

Rem.—Too much familiarity breeds contempt. Either in man or woman. No lady of refinement will tolerate familiarity.

D. T.—The persons we once loved we become to hate and the person we partly hated we become to love.

Ethel M.—Be what you seem to be and nothing more.

Ida:—Remember that noble qualities may be found in noble women.

Don't allow a man to smoke in your presence. A gentleman would not be guilty of such.

Be careful with whom you go driving. He should be a gentleman of character.

If you cannot be escorted to a place don't allow your escort to come for you.

The woman who is above the middle age should not seek young girls' company.

Let your conversation be above the vulgar.

Pure thoughts are expressed by the refined.

All questions for this column should be addressed to the Editor of Pointers.

You cannot always tell your friends by their talk.

Think wisely if you can and express yourself intelligently.

Don't believe all you hear spoken.

There are always two sides to a question.

Don't form or express an opinion before you have well digested the subject.

It is not necessary at all times to allow dress to be your predominating thought.

It is not a hard matter to tell an honest woman.

Read good books and digest them well.

HOTELS.

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"CREAM OF ROSES" for chapped hands and skin, 15c a bottle
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The popular Boot and Shoemaker. Repairing promptly and neatly done at short notice.
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All kinds of implements and toilet articles for sale.
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EVERYBODY,
50,000 Subscribers wanted—A great sacrifice to obtain them.—Look at our offer.

No. 537. THIS HANDSOME LAMP.

Metal base, with artistic and very rich large figure—for a column; nicely moulded oil fount; the latest burner ratchet screw movement, for turning wick up and down, thus always insuring a brilliant light, clear as a crystal and equal to 200 candles. It stands 28 inches high and is all ready to put oil into and light.

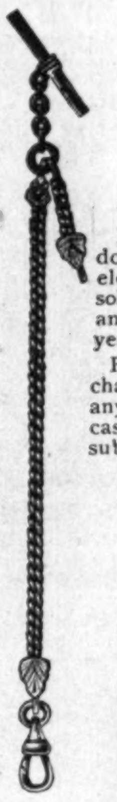
The 16 inch shade has an 8 inch rich lace flounce and combines to make it a rich, handsome, serviceable home ornament.

Send 5 cash yearly subscribers for this handsome banquet lamp.

No. 1. THE HANDSOMEST LAMP-CLOCK MADE.

Gold-plated metal base; gold-plated lock ring; gold-plated open cast head removable oil fount; the latest ratcket screw burner; large, handsome, hand-decorated globe; first-class chimney. Clock made and waranted by one of the largest factories in the U. S. All ready to put oil in and light.

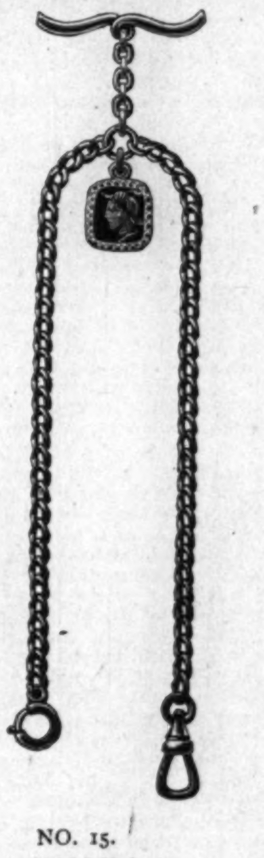
This handsome lamp-clock is worth 20 dollars. A fine Christmas or birthday present. The BEE will give one of these clocks to any person who may send 5 cash yearly subscribers.



No. 16. Here is good Warranted Watch Chain.

Fine rolled gold plate, double curb, full length, elegntly engraved gold tips solid bar, very best of snap and guaranteed to wear ten years

For this fine rolled gold chain. The Bee will give to any person sending in 3 yearly cash subscribers six 6 month subscribers.



NO. 15.
REALLY A BEAUTIFUL CHAIN
AND A NICE PRESENT.

Charm, sardonix intaglio. Right up to date. Trace link. Perfectly formed in every way. All well gold-plated, and has the exact appearance of a sinid gold chain. It is double length and will give the wearer splendid satisfaction.

For one cash yearly subscriber, or too six months subscribers, THE BEE will give you this beautiful chain.

NO. 758.
GOLD-PLATED VAS ;

Sold only in pairs. Beautifully finished. Hand decorated center Height ten inches.
Height 10 inches.
Send us 4 cash yearly subscriber and receive a pair of these excellent vases.

NO. 213.
OUR GREAT NANCY HANKS BRONZE CLOCK

This clock is made by one of the Largest Clock Factories in the Country Guaranteed for three years. The height is 6 inches; length 10 1-2 inches. It is beautifully polished, will not tarnish, and is really one of the most beautiful as well as useful ornaments that could be required for a premium.

If you send us 4 cash yearly subscribers the publishers will send you one of these beautiful clocks

MENTAL PICTURES.

The Mistake One Man Made and the Result.

"Did you ever notice that when an idea becomes fixed in the mind it is very difficult to change it, especially in the case of extremely sensitive and highly nervous persons?" asked a Brooklyn expert on nerves. "Not long ago I had a visit from a man who was afraid he was losing his reason because of a very simple persistence of a certain thought or idea which he could not shake off. The history of the case is one often found in cases of hypochondriasis developed from using the telephone. My patient for about a year's time had occasion to telephone every day to a trade customer in New York—Manhattan, if you like. The New Yorker had a peculiar high tenor squeak to his voice, and somehow my friend got to picturing him as a little chap with a thin face. This habit grew day after day until the customer took a real shape and form in the mind of my patient, all based, of course, upon his voice. As he talked over the telephone there always was mentally pictured that little chap with the thin face and squeaky voice. Well, one day my patient called at the office of his New York customer, and as he walked into the place and saw a tall, fat man weighing nearly 300 pounds he could scarcely believe his eyes. When the fat man opened his mouth and talked, my patient says, the squeaky voice with which he was familiar sounded strange and unnatural. He told the owner of the absurd voice, in view of his size about having pictured him as a little thin person, and there was a good laugh over the odd difference of the reality.

"But the next day when my friend used the telephone and the squeaky voice came to him, he had to struggle to get away from thinking of his fat patron as being little and thin. He talked the matter over with his wife and laughed about it, but soon there came a time when he forgot all about the actual existence of his customer, and the little thin-faced chap was again talking to him over the wire. Then it was that he came to see me. He feared, he said, that his mind was giving away, because of the persistence of the odd picture of the thin man. I thought the case was easily disposed of, and told my friend to go to New York every day for a week and visit his fat customer. This he did, but every time he telephoned the squeaky voice would bring up the mental picture formed before he had set eyes on its owner.

"I was in despair and my patient was growing gray from worrying when I hit upon the happy expedient of placing a photograph of the fat man on the telephone, where the eye of the patient could rest upon it as he talked. The result was the disappearance forever of the thin chap. My patient, in looking at the picture of the owner of the squeaky voice, got his mind working upon the same lines that would have been followed had he met the fat man face to face the first time he heard his voice. These cases are common every day. We form queerly opposite pictures of men and women we hear over the telephone and never see, but in the great majority of instances, the impression is a momentary one, and it is seldom that the mistake is ever forced upon us in the startling way described by the patient I told of.

"The telephone, by the way, has produced very many queer cases of neurasthenia that remain unaccountable excepting on the hypothesis that the new habit brings them into existence. I have had very many patients who had to give up the use of the 'phone altogether where it had been used to a great extent before."

The Tanning Industry in Japan.

In a recent report on the leather industry in Japan, United States Consul Samuel S. Lyons of Osaka says there are but two tanneries of any importance in operation throughout Japan—one located in Osaka and the other in Tokio—and they are chiefly occupied in supplying the leather wants of the army and navy.

A large tanning establishment is located near Kobe. It was formerly under European management, but, after several unsuccessful attempts to operate it, it has been closed. There are, however, many small "home tanneries" in this country, and they are operated exclusively by the "Etas," a class of persons whose occupation is looked upon as unclean. The beggars "Kojiki" constitute the lowest class in Japan, and next above them are the "Eta," who monopolize the occupation of killing animals for food, the tanning and dressing of leather, grave digging and similar work. The "Etas" are popularly supposed to be in possession of a secret method of tanning.

Tanning being looked upon in Japan as a degrading calling, it is not probable that the industry will materially improve here in the near future; and it is for that reason, together with the additional ones that cattle are scarce in this country, and that there is a growing demand in Japan for leather of all kinds, that the United States has a field in which it may largely increase its exportation of this article year by year.—The Manufacturer.

Hair for Manufacturing Purposes.

The hair of the wild animals of South America is in great demand in America and Britain for manufacturing purposes. The reason is obvious. It is longer than the hair of animals in almost any other section of the world. First quality horse hair is chiefly supplied by South American wild horses for haircloth and upholstery. The tails and manes are generally used, and owners of horses bind the hair up in coils. Hair which is over sixteen inches long is utilized for the manufacture of haircloth; second quality is a mixture of the short hairs of horses and cattle, and third rate is Siberian goat hair. All these varieties of the hair of horses, cattle and goats fetch a good price in upholstery circles in the United Kingdom and the United States.

Condensed.

Smoked snow water is a favorite tipple in Lapland.

The Empress of China travels with 3,000 costumes in 600 trunks in charge of 1,200 servants.

The blood completes its circulation through the body in twenty-two seconds. Every three minutes all of the blood of the body is vitalized.

NO ENGLISH LAW.

AN IOWA JUDGE WHO WOULD HAVE NONE OF IT IN HIS COURT.

Law Made in the United States Was Good Enough for Him—Never Heard of the Word "Barrister"—What Jim Burton Said of Chitty.

While sitting at a hotel table in a small city of southern Iowa, a short time ago I got into a conversation with a well-known lawyer, and remarked that the death of Sir Joseph Chitty had removed the one prominent lawyer who would have been anything like a match for anyone in the arts of chaff and word fencing. The General seemed surprised that a lawyer named Chitty had been alive within the present year.

"Why, bless my soul," he said, "nearly half a century ago when I began to study law, I used to tear my hair over one Chitty, whose book on pleadings was as hard as nails, and over another book written by a man of the same name on contracts.

I told him that for five or six generations there had always been some man named Chitty in the front rank of the legal profession.

After a few other reminiscences the Iowa lawyer turned to me and said:

"Let me tell you what I remember about Chitty, and I have never been in England. Like most young men of my time in Iowa—about the middle of the century—I had to hustle to get a profession, and when I got it the difficulty was to make anything out of it. I hung out my shingle, and for many a weary month watched it rusting and swinging in the breeze.

"Suddenly came the call to action. A neighboring farmer bought a horse that soon manifested all the defects that such animals are capable of possessing. The farmer came to me as a client and told me he wanted to get his money back and to return the horse. I went into the facts with him, and from what he told me I felt able to advise him that the seller had given him a verbal guarantee of soundness. This was enough. He told me to proceed with the case.

"The trial was to take place before a Justice of the Peace in an adjacent township. So on the day appointed I borrowed a horse, put on a black coat and a plug hat, and with a copy of Chitty—the only law book I possessed bearing on the case however remotely—in my saddle-bag, I went on my way. In those days we took our law wherever we could find it, and law books were scarce. After my statement of the facts I produced my Chitty and read what the great legal light had to say on the subject of a verbal guarantee.

"And then, while working up to my 'perioration,' I closed the book and laid it on the table. The opposing counsel—who, by the way, was a local roustabout that had never been admitted to the Bar—took up the book and opened it at the title page. He read it carefully, his bleary eyes following slowly his dirty thumb. He looked up at me with a scowl, threw a fierce glance around the room, and then fixed his eyes on the Judge.

"When I was through, quite satisfied that the Judge had been impressed by my argument and authorities, Jim Burton—that was the other fellow's name—bounced to his legs. 'Yer honor,' he said, 'this is a most extraordinary way for a lawyer to defend his cause in your court. I hold in my hand the authority from which so much has been quoted. You may like to hear something about this wonderful authority law. Here it is, right on the first page. This old book, with the broken back to indicate the rottenness of the law it pretends to expound, was written, it seems, by a man named Joseph Chitty, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, London, England. Your honor never heard of Joseph Chitty, Esq., no more'n I did, I bet. No man in this court ever heard tell of him. Nobody in this township knows who he is or was. Barrister-at-law!

"What's that? In the name of all that's holy! We've heerd of attorney, and solicitor, counsel, advocate, judge, jury and prisoner at the bar but whoever heerd tell of barrister before this? The only fair presumption, yer Honor, is that 'tis some scallywag that was brought up to the bar to have a drink—the whiskey bar—an' they call such fellows in England barristers! An' ye see such presumption must be right, because the writer—who, for all we know, may be nothin' more than a plaguerist—lives in an inn, a common, low dive of a place, a tavern, a third-rate hotel, as yer Honor knows such places are called in England.

"Yer Honor, are we here in Iowa to take our law from some travelin' circus man that was brought up to the whisky bar an' lives in one of them dens of infamy, that the Britishers call an inn? Yer Honor, I want to ask the Court if the law made here in the United States of America isn't good enough for us? When we have to decide on the merits of a horse, owned by a reputable farmer in the State of Iowa, must we go for instructions to one of them bloody, brutal Britishers that we kicked out of this country so many years ago? Yer Honor will, of course, dismiss this case, an' send my friend with the plug hat back to his home with a flea in his ear, an' broken-backed Chitty, Esq., of the London tavern to keep him company.

"This was said with a fury that roused the angry passions of the Court and court room. 'The case is dismissed,' said the Judge; 'we don't want no British law from the dwellers in London taverns in this court. You're right, Jim Burton. The Court is with you.'

"Leaving the room, I had a talk with my client, and told him that of course we would take an appeal. 'Young man,' he said, 'is that straight what Jim Burton says? Was that d—d book of yours writ by an Englishman?' I replied that Chitty was the greatest living authority on the law of contracts.

"He looked at me viciously as he chewed his tobacco and said with infinite scorn: 'Young man, with the plug hat, go home. Have no more to do with my business. I'll get some fellows in future that knows the law of this Congressional Deestrict. You an' your British law be blanked!'

"So you see Jim Burton knocked out the Englishman. That experience with Chitty ruined my practice for some time, and it took many a year to get over it."—Chicago Post.

SNAKES AND NOTHING ELSE

The Sole Product of Linkville Near Southern Border of Oregon.

"Linkville," or "Klamath Falls," is situated in an obscure corner over the California border line in Oregon, and may be reached in twenty-four hours' travel from San Francisco. You have only to take the northern-bound train for Ager, thence a stage line of about twenty miles conducts you to your destination.

It is impossible to associate "snakes" with the beautiful and varying scenery through which you pass as far as Klamath Hot Springs. Trees and streams and all the glories of mountain scenery greet you on every hand. You drive through a luxurious growth of evergreens and shrubbery; you cross and recross numerous streams; you breathe the soft air of Shasta and Siskiyou. But when you have left Klamath Hot Springs a few miles behind, there is an appreciable difference in the landscape. Sparcity of vegetation is the first observable change. At every turn of the road, the aspect becomes more barren, more forlorn, and more desolate. Finally, you seek in vain for a tree or a shrub, and at last, dust-covered and weary, you pull up at a dry, withered village that produces nothing on its hard, rocky soil but revolting snakes. You have reached Linkville, the haunting retreat of serpents.

There is a bridge in Linkville that spans Klamath River. From this bridge, which is a vantage point as far as view is concerned, a most extraordinary sight meets the eyes. Along the river banks, at irregular intervals of a few yards, are seen dark balls ranging from a foot to three feet in diameter. They are stationary and as passive as a boulder, which they resemble in color. But if a stone is hurled at any of these strange spheres to your horror snakes will crawl off in every direction, and the ball will melt away as lard melts in a frying pan. The repulsive creatures that have thus been coiled up in a perfect sphere glide away under rocks, and one minute later not a snake is to be seen in that particular spot. But the other balls of snakes in the vicinity are little disturbed by the stone.

As has been said, Linkville is in a very barren district. Nothing whatever grows upon the rocky soil, not even sagebrush. And so the river banks, which are a mass of driftwood and rocks, seem a befitting place for snakes. But it is surprising that they should develop in such great numbers. When not rolled in balls, they may be seen slipping in and out along the rubbish, and the ground for yards will be a squirming, wriggling mass.

These snakes are perfectly harmless. Indeed, if it were not for this fact, Linkville would not be habitable, for, while the immediate neighborhood of the river is their favorite haunt, they roam for many hundreds of yards away and may be seen along the roadways and around the houses and creeping over the porches. They possess a marked degree of tameness. You may pick them up with impunity, and children play with them on the doorsteps.

The Linkville snakes are dark in color, with two yellowish stripes on their backs. The average size is about an inch and a half in diameter and a yard in length though many are smaller and some attain much greater proportions.

A Window Dresser's Happy Hit.

"Funny thing happened to me when I was working for Blankety Blank & Co. in Chicago," said a New Orleans window dresser. "I had a big window on Clark street that seemed as if it was hoodooed. No matter what I put there it appeared to be impossible to attract any attention, and the manager, who was keen as a hawk, began to grumble because he never saw anybody looking in. I used to lay awake nights racking my brains for new schemes, but it was no go. One day, when I was feeling pretty blue, I told our negro porter to clear everything out preparatory to making a big display of a special line of shirts.

"He was a fat, black, trifling fellow, and I guess he must have been out at a cakewalk the night before, for he fell fast asleep in a chair in the middle of the window. I was on the point of waking him up and giving him fits, when I happened to notice how extremely ludicrous he looked. His head was on one side, his enormous mouth wide open, and his limbs relaxed in the oddest postures imaginable; in short, he was a perfect picture of a lazy rascal in happy slumber. That gave me an idea. I didn't say a word, but grabbing a piece of pasteboard I dashed off a sign: 'Dreaming of Our Dollar Shirts,' and stood it quietly against his knees.

"Then I gently rolled up the curtain and awaited developments. Well, the hit that window made is the pet tradition of the store to this day. People simply blockaded the sidewalk, and you could hear them laughing a block away. The funniest part about it was that nobody supposed for a moment it could possibly be the real thing. They thought it was a clever piece of acting, or else a wonderful wax figure. That the coon was actually asleep never occurred to any one, and I stood around with my heart in my mouth for fear the noise would arouse him.

"It didn't, however, and he snored away peacefully until nearly 4 o'clock. Then he woke up with a start, and was so surprised he came near jumping through the plate glass. The spectators howled, and that night the house raised my salary. I tried to work the same scheme afterward, but it was a failure. The darky couldn't pretend worth a cent."

Age Attained by Birds.

We are often asked how long different species of birds live, but there is little definite information to be had on the subject. Recently Mr. J. H. Gurney has brought together a number of statements on this subject, and discusses it at some length. Mr. Dresser, in his "Birds of Europe," gives an instance of a raven having lived 69 years. Mr. Meade-Waldo has in captivity a pair of eagle owls (Bubo maximus), one of which is 68 and the other 53 years old. Since 1864 these birds have bred regularly, and have now reared ninety-three young ones. A Batteleur eagle and a condor in the Zoological Gardens at Amsterdam are still alive at the respective ages of 55 and 52. An imperial eagle of 56, a golden eagle of 47 and a sea eagle of 42, and many other birds of the age of 40 downward, are also recorded.

ON THE COAST LINES.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE BAYS WERE ONCE VALLEYS.

A Highly Interesting and Instructive Talk on "Coastal Topography"—Jersey Coast Said to Be Sinking—California Comparatively a New Country.

Prof. Oscar C. S. Carter, of the Central High School, Philadelphia, gave an illustrated talk before the Engineers' Club, recently, on "Coastal Topography." The subject was treated in a manner quite new to the older members of the club, and illustrated by photographs of various portions of the coast line of North America, bordering on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Taking up a definite portion of the coast line, like that of Maine, or an island, like Nantucket, he showed what forces had been at work, ancient, and comparatively recent, to produce the results now seen. The coast line of Maine, its rocky character, studded with islands, is due to the submergence of the mainland; the islands are simply drowned hills; the valleys that intervened have also been submerged.

The islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard have no bed rock, but are made up of morainic material and recent formations, some tertiary and cretaceous. These islands are entirely distinct in character from the rocky islands of Maine, and are made up mostly of sand, clay and gravel. The lantern illustrations gave the general topography of Nantucket, showing the coast line and harbor and the jetty made by the Government, constructed by bringing bowlders weighing several tons each from the coast of Connecticut and dropping them in parallel lines, several hundred yards apart, for a distance of over a mile out from the harbor. The wash of the tide was depended upon to scour out the ship channel thus formed.

Coming down to the coast of New Jersey, a series of slides showed where land was being made and where the sea was cutting it away. This coast also was shown to be sinking. He regarded Delaware Bay as a submerged valley, once high enough to be above the ocean with the river running through it. In like manner the sinking of the coast had produced the Chesapeake Bay, Pamlico Sound and the lagoons that are found along the coast from Norfolk to Florida, making a chain of sounds which could be used for navigation with a few short portages.

On the Pacific Coast the illustrations showed the few harbors to be found there, Santiago, San Dominica, Monterey and San Francisco, in California, and then a few near the Columbia River. He gave as reasons for this scarcity that the mountains and valleys had been lifted up along the shore line, and there had been very little submergence. There were few river valleys, the rivers being mostly "young." Their valleys had been cut out deep and the sides were precipitous, whereas an old, mature valley sloped off in V shape.

Speaking of the alternate submergence and elevation of the coast, he said that in the glacial period, when the ice cap on the entire Northern portion of the United States was a mile thick, and when the Adirondacks stood up as islands and were submerged by the ice sheet, then the weight of that mass of ice pressed down the earth's crust and caused it to sink.

The whole coast line of a continent was not necessarily involved, and the Professor called attention to the fact that the northen coast of Norway was sinking, while the southern coast was being elevated.

New Cure For Lockjaw.

When the Navajo Indian is ailing he builds himself a little hut just large enough to crawl into, plasters it inside and out with mud so as to make it airtight and then, taking with him a heap of stones intensely heated in an adjoining fire, he closes the entrance of his machine hut from within and remains there, violently perspiring until all but suffocated. He then comes out, has a rubdown, which to an Indian is a phenomenon, and believes he is cured, and he generally is.

What is practically the same primitive treatment is now recommended for the cure of lockjaw. This affection, when caused by a wound, has long been considered incurable, and only of late years has it yielded in some degree to the administration of a new class of remedies, among which are the Indian woorali poison, and enormous doses of alcohol. It is now said that all the alarming symptoms of the seizure can be removed by violent perspiration. The case is quoted of a young man whose hand was caught in the gearing of a threshing machine. Part of the skin was carried off. For a fortnight everything seemed to be progressing, but one morning the patient awoke with rigid jaws, intense pain over the sternum, difficult breathing and convulsive starts in the lower limbs.

The doctor immediately put hoops under the bedclothes, in order to prevent their contact with the body, and then got four pots filled with quicklime, which he slightly moistened with water. To prevent the skin from being scorched each pot was wrapped in linen, and then placed on each side of the patient, orders being left with the family to moisten the quicklime occasionally and to change it when exhausted. The heat engendered was so intense that on the first day the bed clothes caught fire. The perspiration induced was beyond all belief; but the patient, though greatly prostrated, was cured, and after a few days of good nourishment and close attention he was able to go to work.

Wall Paper, Ancient and Modern.

A recent issue of Paper Trade contains some interesting points concerning the development of the wall paper industry. While various kinds of printed fabrics were known to the people of most remote antiquity, it was not till the eighteenth century that wall paper in anything like its present form came into common use in Europe though it appears to have been used much earlier in China.

A few rare examples which may be as early as the sixteenth century exist in England, but these are imitations, generally in "flock," of the old Florentine and Genoese cut velvets, and hence the style of the design in no way shows the date of the wall paper, the same, traditional patterns being reproduced with little or no change for many years.

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